

of the sap present a useful therapeutic combination, and suggest that the sap or the crushed leaves of *M. edule* could be used as an emergency application in the treatment of burns and minor cuts.

H. WEINMANN.

P. J. GREENWAY. Origins of Some East African Food Plants. Reprinted from the East African Agricultural Journal. 1944.

This pamphlet gives in a small space a remarkable amount of information about the origins of many well-known food plants. The author, who is Systematic Botanist at the East African Agricultural Research Institute at Amani, has been at great pains to gather together and to present in a very readable manner the history of a considerable number of plants used as food in East Africa, a subject on which most people, to whom the plants are otherwise well known, are usually very badly informed.

It is interesting to note how many of these plants come from the East, their original home being Asiatic or Pacific. Even those of American origin seem to have been introduced, in many cases, via the East. No doubt the Spaniards were responsible for bringing many American plants of economic importance, as well as weeds now firmly established in the Far East, across the Pacific to the Philippines in the days of the Agapulco galleons. In contrast the plants of African origin are relatively few.

M. R. HENDERSON.

ERRATA.

Notes on Burchell's Catalogus Geographicus in vol. X.

p. 145, line 6, for interpretation read interpretations.

p. 157, line 1, for MSS. read MS.

p. 160, line 14, for 430 read 289.

p. 160, line 16, for 890 read 799.